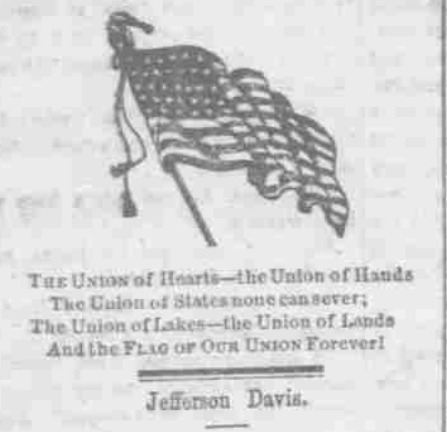


**JOS. H. RILEY & CO.,**  
199  
**UNION BLOCK,**  
**COLUMBUS, - - OHIO.**  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,  
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—AND—  
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**Law, Medical, School and**  
**Blank Books,**  
Wall Papers, Borders and Window Shades.  
163-5m  
**URBANA UNION.**  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1865.  
Fence—\$1.00 a year, payable in advance.  
Address, J. W. HOLT, Urbana, Ohio.



The question has been put to the URBANA UNION what should be done with Jefferson Davis, and an answer asked for. The question is answered by the law of the land. He was captured in the State of Georgia, brought thence to Washington, where he is held in close prison under military custody. He is thus a Prisoner of War, or he is no prisoner at all and should be discharged, the war being at end. Yes, at an end, because there is no military force arrayed against the Government anywhere, and the Government is disbanding its own army, and selling its munitions.

Jefferson Davis is a native born citizen of the United States, and is therefore subject to the laws and entitled to their protection. If he has committed any crime the law directs that he shall be tried and punished; and it also directs how he shall be tried. The Supreme law of the land directs in the 5th Amendment to the Constitution, that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law"—that is, there must be a warrant for his arrest, and no warrant can issue except on oath describing the offense and the person. It further provides that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on an indictment of a Grand Jury;" and "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

If he has been guilty of murder, he must be arrayed before a State Court, for the United States Courts have no jurisdiction of that crime unless it be committed in the District of Columbia or in some Fort. If he has been guilty of treason, he must be indicted and tried where he committed the overt acts. If he is tried in any other way or place, and put to death, the parties concerned in the act will be guilty of murder and liable to punishment, for it.

But it is said by those who seek his punishment and who prejudice his guilt, that an impartial jury cannot be had.—That is a different question, and was foreseen. It was foreseen and provided for when the Amendment to the Constitution was made, declaring that the District wherein the crime was committed should be previously defined by law, and it was not meant that an excited public feeling should cause a change of District, to suit a purpose; it was never meant that if a crime was committed in Georgia, that a new District could be formed of all the States from the Gulf to Canada and so try the prisoner in Boston. The Supreme law of the land made in 1791 directs how prisoners shall be tried, and no belief however general, that under such a mode of trial, the prisoner would escape conviction, will justify an evasion of the law, and the adoption of another mode unknown to the law.

The URBANA UNION will further add, that if the charge against Jefferson Davis is for the crime of murder make the charge in a lawful way, and try him without delay, and if he be found guilty punish him. But if the charge against him be Treason he ought to be discharged and set at liberty. Because, the President publicly declared in 1863, that the war was first an insurrection and then it became Rebellion, and finally Civil War. The laws governing the parties to a Civil War are the same as in Wars between nations. Captured persons are Prisoners of War and not criminals—the acts that they do individually are the acts of a recognized power, with authority to require their actions.

Interest of Money and Taxation.

The interest of money in the State of Ohio, is limited by law to six per cent. In all private contracts, any excess paid beyond six per cent, is by law made a

payment on the principal debt. And in case of Banks, it is provided in their charters, that if more than six per cent is taken the debt is forfeited. Loans of money are listed for taxation, at three full sum, and subject to taxation for all purposes—State, county and town.—These taxes average throughout the State, two per cent. upon the sum listed, and thus the rate of tax is 33 per cent. upon the income, and the rate of interest thus reduced to four per cent.—In addition to this, the United States assess a tax of five per cent. upon income—which makes a total tax of 2 dollars and 25 cents on each hundred dollars of interest received.

This is the legislation of Ohio; and against this, we have the United States upon the market, with all the machinery of National Banks and of newspaper advertisements to aid them, offering 7 dollars and 30 cents interest on each hundred dollars of money, and also pronouncing the loan exempt from State and Municipal taxes, which is equal to ten and a half per cent. on a loan in Ohio if the laws permitted such a rate, and in fact as the United States interest is paid each half year, the rate is equal to eleven per cent.

The effect of this is to prevent the loans of money in Ohio for any business purpose whatever, and it also causes the collection of money hitherto lent, that it may be invested in United States loans. The improvement of land will be checked—building will cease, rents will increase for want of new buildings—and all kinds of business will be concentrated in the hands of rich men who own their capital and need no aid from loans.

These results are clear before us; they need a remedy and must have it. The States are precluded by the act of Congress from taxing the loans made to the United States, but Congress is not prohibited from such a tax. There must be a tax on the coupons of all public debt equal to 33 per cent.—so as to produce equality between the States and the United States—as to loans and taxes.—The daily business of the people and the wages of labor are not to be oppressed with taxes, that the Federal loans may have an exemption destructive to the States.

#### A Commercial Convention.

AN assemblage so called, has been in session at Detroit, ostensibly composed of Delegates from Chambers of Commerce in various cities; but from the report of proceedings, it would seem that Lawyers and Politicians were the most conspicuous members of it, and it would be an interesting detail in statistics, to know how many of them were from New England, direct and indirect. Of course, the modest Yankees would be all there, for they have knowledge of the town meeting business and know everything besides, from niggers to nationalities and from finance to freedom.

This Convention will no doubt prove of great advantage to the future, so far as the next session of Congress is concerned, for they passed resolutions about the Reciprocity Treaty, that they will consent to with Great Britain, and about the sacred public debt, and the way the taxes must be laid. The friends of freedom were particularly in favor of American industry by way of a heavy tax on foreign manufactures for the benefit of home labor, and of course for the benefit of good prices to the consumer. The farmers may therefore sell only to consumers at home, and if they raise too much, and so get the prices too low, they can quit farming and go at something else that is more favored. They cannot go into the Convention business for that is already done up. Besides this Commercial Convention, there is a convention of Adjutant Generals at Boston, which plans a national militia, and a convention of Commercial Colleges at Chicago—perhaps to find out a new mode of keeping books—and a convention of churches to promote uniformity. Perhaps the National Banks could get up a convention of Presidents to sit near Congress, and in due time we could have one of Bondholders, to settle a scheme of taxes to uphold the Public Honor.

#### REPUBLICAN ECSTASY.

##### Theory and Practice.

##### LYNCH LAW COMMENDED.

THE Cincinnati Gazette, that unflinching follower of usurpation and lawless power would of course approve the late official murders at the Washington Arsenal. On the day of the execution it spoke thus: "The sober, second thought of the people has not modified their views of this great crime, and the voice of the citizens that pronounced against the criminals on that gloomy 18th of April, and would then HAVE APPROVED THEIR SUMMARY EXECUTION, while it indicates satisfaction that the accused have had a fair trial, is nevertheless determined in endorsing the sentence, and demanding its execution. Were there doubts as to the guilt of the criminals, the difference of opinion existing as to the jurisdiction of the Court, would have more weight; but there being no such doubts, the LOYAL PEOPLE are SATISFIED, that the assassins have been justly convicted, and deserve punishment—even more severe than death upon the gallows!"

The Richmond Bulletin announces that Gen. Robert Lee is engaged in writing an elaborate history of his campaigns.

CAPT. SNEAK LOYAL is a very useful man to his party: he is very fond of an office that has pay with it, and generally wants a bigger one than the party will agree to give him—but as he must have one anyway he takes what they choose to allow. The Captain makes himself useful generally, by going round to the little gatherings on store boxes, and listens to what people say and reporting it to the inner gang of Sneaky Hall. The Captain is a natural poor devil greatly improved by practice in the same line and so he very naturally holds by some one's coat tail and tells his little boys to do the same. Of course, the Captain took care to belong to some church.

URBANA UNION.—You ask how the people in Africa keep from melting, if it is any hotter there, than it is here. I will tell you. They get up at daybreak and whatever of work they do, they do it before the heat comes on them. They have no ten-hour system to keep them lounging till 7, and work in a noon-day sun. Their houses are built of earth, and in the centre of each they have a room utterly dark and with earthen benches on which they lie until the cool of evening calls them forth. If civilized white men will take a hint from this they might learn a lesson which help repay them for their philanthropic labors in getting up Emancipation. Yours, THOMAS SMITH.

?????

Was he drunk? Did he get drunk himself? Or was he made drunk? If he was made drunk who made him so? Is this to be the regular way? Was he sick? What ailed him? Why could no one could see him?

"Randal O'Shay has sold his mare For nineteen drinks at Warren's Fare," \* \* \* \* \*

"And not forgetting Dylherum Di A Tailor's gone can never fly."

#### Obituary.

John P. Foote.

DIED at Cincinnati on the 11th July, 1865, John P. Foote, aged 82 years.—Such and no more is the simple statement in the paper which announces the departure of this most excellent man.—The writer of this felt almost startled, at the number of years imputed to the deceased, but when he recurs to his own boyhood and allows for the difference between that boyhood and the maturer age with which he became familiar even then he finds it true, and is in turn surprised at the distance, he has also gone in this career of life.

Mr. Foote was a man of most varied knowledge in the pursuit of which he was aided by the knowledge of several languages besides his own. He was in early life a merchant in New York and could tell of the deep indignation made upon men of his class by the Embargo of 1807. About 1820 he came to Cincinnati as a Bookkeeper, and he was a partner with Oliver Wells in the first Type Foundry established in that city, and thus was he known forty years ago to every printer in the West, including Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. It may tell to those of this day the altered state of things, when they learn that Lower Market Street was then a fitting place for a bookstore which became the haunt of the few men who had a taste for letters. From the same place was published the Literary Gazette on the 1 Jan. 1824, edited by Mr. Foote, with the aid of a few associates, all of whom, save the writer of this, have passed away. Peyton Synnnes, Benjamin Drake, Thos. Pierce, Charles Neave, Mary Austin Holly and Mrs. Dumont of Vevay.

Mr. Foote took a lively interest in whatever concerned the happiness and welfare of his kind—and if he ever did wrong to any one, it was by untoward accident and never by design. He was the delight of his friends and in their society he seemed to be ever happy. Forty years of separation in their residences between him and the writer, have in nothing dimmed the remembrance which the latter bears toward him, and he omits not the chance to improve his own nature, by dwelling now on the memory of departed excellence. J. H. J. 17th July, 1865.

#### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Thursday, August 24th, 1865.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO:—A State Convention of the Democracy of Ohio will be held at Columbus, on Thursday, the 24th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the following offices, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention: Governor; Lieut. Governor; Treasurer of State; Supreme Judge, (full term); Supreme Judge, (vacancy); Attorney General; School Commissioner; Member Board of Public Works; Clerk of Supreme Court. The ratio of representation will be as follows: One delegate for each county; an additional delegate for every 500 votes cast for General McClellan at the last Presidential election, and an additional delegate for every fraction of 250 or more votes so cast. [Champaign county is entitled to five delegates.] By order of the Democratic State Central Committee. JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman. F. JACOB, Secretary.

#### The Surratt Case.

THE Tribune correspondent from Washington, states that the last words of Mrs. Surratt on the gallows were, "I am innocent. Mrs. Douglas, the wife of the late Senator, made two personal attempts to obtain from the President a reprieve for Mrs. Surratt, but in each case was denied. A very bitter feeling in regard to her execution exists, particularly among the Catholics, who intend to call a public meeting for the purpose of denouncing the action of the Military Commission and the President.

The Government witness in the Conspiracy case, has made a confession that he committed perjury and swore falsely as to Mrs. Surratt, who he now acquits of all blame in the conspiracy to assassinate the President. On the contrary she admonished her son, John, not to do any rash acts, and expressed a suspicion that owing to the character of the visitors to her house that all was not right. These developments are startling. A short time before the execution, Gen. Hartranft wrote a note to President Johnson, announcing the declaration by Payne of Mrs. Surratt's innocence, but the President heeded not the remonstrance, but permitted the death which now appears to be an unjustifiable murder.

A VOICE FROM VERMONT.—Vermont has responded to Iowa in a gallant declaration in favor of negro suffrage.—The Green Mountains echo the shout of the prairies for human freedom. The Vermont Union Convention, which met in favor of equal suffrage to white and black, Tuesday, has declared itself already taken the same high ground. Both these States are overwhelmingly Union, and the tickets nominated by these Conventions, on this advanced and courageous platform, are perfectly sure of success.—Cleveland Leader, (Abolition.)

NOR A WORD.—The platform adopted at Columbus by the Republicans has not a word in favor of retrenchment and reform; not a word in favor of a reduction of the exorbitant state taxation; not a word in favor of cutting down the list of civil and military officers of the Government; not a word about giving places to the disabled and wounded soldiers.

#### THE URBANA UNION, 32, a year.

##### Public Sale.

We will offer at public vendue on

Thursday, August 3d, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the Farm known as the D. Robert farm consisting of 120 acres more or less, on which there is a good brick dwelling and good tenant house, also, a large bank barn, one hundred and ten rods of bearing fruit, one hundred and five acres of tillable land, the remainder in valuable timber. Said farm is in Madison Township, Champaign County, 5 miles North of Bryan Mill, and 5 miles West of Urbana. Terms made known day of sale. D. ROBERT'S Heirs.

no 121-2v.

#### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

##### Citizens' National Bank,

OF URBANA,

on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

Notes discounted	\$7,483.84
Permittees	8,954.02
Expense accounts	299.35
Due from banks and bankers	10,000.00
Due from individuals and firms	17,290.47
U. S. Bonds deposited for circulation	20,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	98,450.00
Cash items	1,179.20
Legal tender notes	25,480.00
Other bank notes	12,480.00
Notes of this Bank	13,075-110.00 50
	309,288.51

Capital stock \$100,000 00

Bank notes of comptroller \$10,000 00

Due individual depositors \$67,285.00

Exchange 1,184.81

Due banks and bankers 2,619.92

\$62,288.51

J. FRANK G. WILEY, Cashier of said Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. G. WILEY, Cashier.

SEAT OF CHIEF, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, OHIO.

Suited to be subscribed before me, this 1st day of July, 1865.

L. H. LONG, Notary Public.

This Bank receives subscriptions to U. S. 7-30 Loan, allows interest from date, and delivers the Bonds free of expense.

E. G. WILEY, Cashier.

no 120-1v.

#### WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE.

By two returns of letters from the subscribers of this paper, with as many young ladies as wish to respond by sending short letters and getting long ones in return. Object—fun, love and matrimony. Those who desire to be desired, address Cland Melborne and Hugh Worthington, P. O. Box 428, Urbana, O.

#### Professional Cards.

D. LUCE, M. D.,

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN URBANA AND VICINITY.

Office—Corner of Walnut and Miami Streets. URBANA, June 20, 1865-14-15.

L. H. LONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

URBANA, OHIO.

Will practice in Champaign and adjoining counties.

Will give attention to the collection of claims and accounts, and especially to the collection of Soldiers Pay, Bounty and Pension Money.

Will do a Notary business.

Office—Second floor of Kaufman & Nelson's Building, Public Square.

Apr. 26, 1865-17

J. H. AYERS, M.D.,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

URBANA, O.

Office: Two Doors North of the Hamilton House.

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Urbana and vicinity.

100-7

#### YOUNG, LEEDOM & CHANCE,

Attorneys at Law

URBANA, OHIO.

Practice in Champaign and adjoining counties and in the Supreme and Federal Courts of Ohio.

Nov. 22, 1864-1235

#### JAMES TAYLOR,

MILITARY CLAIM AGENT,

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office: One Door West of the Post Office

URBANA, O.

Having had considerable experience since the beginning of the present war, in the pay department for the army, and being familiar with that business, offer his services to discharged, wounded, and the relatives of deceased soldiers, for obtaining their

Back Pay, Bounty Money and Pensions. No Charge Made unless the claims are allowed on full, and then only a reasonable fee. June 1st

JOHN H. JAMES, HENRY NILES, JOHN H. JAMES, JR. JAMES, NILES & JAMES, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW URBANA, O. Office in Urbana Insurance Company Building

#### Clothing House.

GRIFFITH ELLIS & CO.,  
Merchant Tailors,  
CLOTHIERS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

For the Custom department of our business we have at all times the largest and most attractive Stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

to be found in this Country. And having in our employ the

Most Competent Cutters and Workmen,

are fully prepared to Make up Garments to order in a manner

UNSURPASSED

In quality and prices

—BY—

Any House in the Trade!

Clothing Department.

In this department of our business we be found also a full variety of Coat Pants and Vests of every description including a line of

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

of the best quality and our prices will be at all times as low as any other House in the Country.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We have given much attention to this part of our Stock which comprises in part of

Gents' White L. B. Shirts,

Gents' Flannel Negligee Shirts,

Undershirts and Drawers,

Linen and Paper Collars,

Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Cravats, Ties, &c.

Hats and Caps.

Having recently greatly enlarged our Stock of the above goods, we can show the best marked every style, and at very low prices. It has always been the aim of this House to keep the

Best and Most Reliable Makes

of Goods known to the trade, and will at all times warrant all goods to be as represented. With

FACILITIES UNSURPASSED

DEFY COMPETITION!

for doing a successful business we are determined to sell articles in our lines at prices that will

Now is the Time

TO GET BARGAINS!

GRIFFITH ELLIS & CO.,

N. W. Corner of Public Square,

URBANA, O.

Notic.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

This is the only Loan now offering by the Government. Nine millions were subscribed for on Saturday last, and \$10,000,000 in six days.

The Champaign National Bank,

Depository and Financial Agent

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Takes subscriptions, with interest commencing on the day of subscribing; and delivers the Bonds free of expense.

May 9, 1865. H. P. ESPT, Cashier.

Marble Works.

NEW MARBLE SHOP.

—AND—

RITTER & BAER,

URBANA, OHIO.

Would inform the public that they are prepared to manufacture all descriptions of

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES,

Urns, Vases, &c.

Plans and designs for Monuments and up in the latest style of the art. The public are invited to call and examine our specimens.

"Shop on North Main Street, opposite the First M. E. Church."

URBANA, MAY 10, 1865

#### Special Notices.

**U. S. 7-30 LOAN.**  
**THIRD SERIES.**  
**\$250,000,000.**  
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one two three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

Two cents " " " " \$100 "

Ten " " " " \$500 "

20 " " " " \$1000 "

\$1 " " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3/10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to the specie payments. In the event of which only the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would no reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People

Less than \$250,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will be absorbed within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, and win only act to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

May 31, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the

Champaign National Bank of Urbana.

Citizens National Bank of Urbana.

Boots and Shoes.

The War News

GLORIOUS!

—AND—

THE NEWS OF PEACE

Expected Daily.

LARGE STOCK!